

THE COTTON CROP OF 1857—Commercial Prospects.

This important crop, to the South, and fast becoming important to the world, is giving concern to many persons at this time, owing to the various opinions expressed about the growing crop.

It is a very common expression open to the public that the present crop is about four weeks later than usual. A correct comparison, however, can only be made by reference to facts, and, in fact, only a few years. Many planters have kept journals for years, which embrace much valuable information, but they have not been generally published.

The blooming is now considered an era in the progress of the season, and is often referred to, for the purpose of fixing the question of a late or early crop. A planter of Chambers county, in Alabama, adjoining Georgia, in lat. 33 deg., and long. 3 deg. W. from Washington, has kept a record of the first bloom for 14 years, which is here inserted, with the yield of each year, as shown by the commercial tables. Times of first blooms as follows:

Years	Yield
1844—June 9	2,394,503
1845—June 9	2,100,387
1846—June 19	1,778,851
1847—June 19	2,347,634
1848—June 16	2,728,596
1849—June 7	2,966,700
1850—June 7	2,355,200
1851—June 12	3,015,000
1852—June 17	3,390,000
1853—June 17	3,390,000
1854—June 24	2,847,000
1855—June 14	3,527,850
1856—June 14	2,940,000
1857—June 17	2,940,000

This is from the same plantation, and under the same general management, and in the latitude of Lake Providence, La.

The extremes in the blooming dates are the 7th and 24th of the month, and the average for the 14 years is the 15th day of June for the first bloom.

This year, 1857, is the 17th, and instead of being a month later, is only two days later than the average for 14 years, and is earlier than the years 1852, 1854, 1850, and 1846.

One of the largest crops ever made was in 1852, when the first bloom was on the 17th, precisely the date of this year. The earliest bloom in the 14 years was in 1849, which was the 7th, but the yield that year was 700,000 bales less than 1848, the year before, when the first bloom was on the 16th.

It is generally reported that the crop now cultivated, so far as the staple, quantity planted, and condition are concerned, will compare favorably with any previous crop.

The largest crop ever grown was in 1855, when the first bloom was on the 14th, being three days earlier than the bloom of this year, and only one day before the average time.

These dates from the Mississippi river or its tributaries, which would be more satisfactory to our immediate acquaintances. Our Arkansas friends have a large interest involved in this question, and we regret we have no reliable facts on this point, gathered from the Arkansas river. That rich, alluvial valley, where our Nashville friends are planting, is in the line of lat. 34 deg. long. 15 deg. E. from New York, and 7 deg. West of the location where the above register was kept. In the absence of well ascertained facts, therefore, no correct statement can be made to fix the average date of blooms on that river. The presumption is, however, that a week later would be a fair allowance for the difference in latitude. We would then have the 15th of July as the average for latitude 33 deg. in Alabama, and 22d for latitude 34 deg. in Arkansas.

The report of this year, in the Arkansas valley, for the first bloom, is 24th or 25th, being only two or three days later than a supposed average date of blooms.

It seems that in lat. 33 deg. there were three years in which, when blooms did not appear until the 22d, 23d, and 24th; and average crops were made in each of these years.

We infer, therefore, that the crop is not as late as many suppose, and that nothing has happened yet which will prevent an average crop being made, and with a late frost, the crop may be large, quick, and healthy.

The number of acres now cultivated with the regularity of stands, will sustain the opinion that 3,500,000 bales may be grown, which may be worth \$170,000,000, and the sugar crop \$30,000,000, making a yield of \$200,000,000 out of these two crops which will commence coming into market in our Savannah cities about the 15th of July.

From the blooming to the opening of cotton, will average about forty days, so that all the blooms previous to the 15th of July will be open by the 1st of September; and the blooms previous to the 15th of September ought to mature by frost. We have, therefore, about 55 days yet of a blooming season, and it is the opinion of the observers that blooms enough may open in a day on an acre of land, when everything is favorable, to make 100 pounds of seed cotton; the average, however, may not be more than a third of that; still, this rapid production is a habit of the plant, and shows that a crop may be made in a short season, whenever the first yielding qualities are fully sustained.

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The wheat crop will soon be gathered, and is known to be abundant all over the world. The grass crop is one of the first ever grown. The oats are now ready for the reaper, and a better crop has been in ten years. The corn crop is one of the lower latitudes are made, and are excellent. The sugar crop is nearly made, and will be entirely satisfactory. The corn crops in lat. 34 deg. and 35 deg., are nearly made, and are good. The products of the garden are large and fine.

These are encouraging statements, and help to sustain the opinion that the cotton crop, the great regulator of everything, will win up the yield of the year in triumph.

We predict a season of great commercial prosperity. The price of cotton is high, but not higher relatively than lands, negroes, meat, mules and sugar. The agricultural products of our country constitute the leading elements in our national wealth, and the prices in no doubt attributable to the annual gold crop of California. We are thus increasing our money, which is the measure of price which enlarges as the measure grows. If this were paper and not gold, the disasters of 1838 might follow, but the gold crop of California is a reality, and not a fiction. The gold produces now are sustained by a solid gold foundation, and not by printed paper as they were in 1837-7.

The cotton and sugar alone being worth \$200,000,000, the whole productions of the year, which must be received and forwarded to their proper places, by the merchants and banks, must pay them an immense sum, and being well paid, must and will sustain their credit with ease and fine profits.

MEASURES IN NEW YORK.—We have not lately seen that venerable personage, the oldest inhabitant, during the last three days of his life, and his affidavit or certificate that within his collection there was no was in the month of July, in the city of New York, in Brooklyn, on Staten Island, or on the Jersey flats, such a countless host of such hard-billed, sharp-billed, and long-billed mosquitoes, as in the present sad month of July. They throng the air, they darken the heaven, and the earth is scarcely tolerable on account of them. Billions and trillions beyond numerical computation. Billions and trillions do not include a billionth or a trillionth of them. Every blade of grass, every leaf of a plant, every upturned sod, everything and every place is alive with them. In the house and around the house, on the lounge and the lounge, and alas! in the dormitory and the dormitory, and in the hall and the hall, and on and above and below every thing and every place hum mosquitoes.

It is positively awful to think about, but a thousand times more so to feel. Talk of murder in New York and poisoning in Edinburgh, there has been more bloodshed and poisoning in this city and suburbs during the last three days of his life, than since the deluge, for a season, put an end to human wickedness. It is lucky that mosquitoes only live for a day—least that's the poetic idea, and the only poetry there is in the matter—or men, women and children would have to move through the air in some such sort of clothing as a diver's India Rubber apparatus, and as folks do in Florida, according to a paragraph elsewhere given. Eighteen hundred fifty-seven will be memorable for feats of mosquito.

COM. ADVERTISER.

In various counties of England "Protective Societies" have been formed of persons who pledge themselves not to use a thimbleful of sugar until it has declined four cents per pound.

THE CROPS OF THE WEST IN 1857.—The Cincinnati Gazette has the following estimates of the crop of 1857, compared with the production of 1849, in the nine great grain-growing States of the West. The Gazette says the estimates are based on sound data in relation to increase of population and ratios of production, and on the assumption that the crop of the year will be a full average. Of course providential circumstances may mar this flattering prospect:

Wheat	Estimate
Ohio	1,600,000
Indiana	1,000,000
Illinois	1,500,000
Tennessee	1,500,000
Michigan	1,500,000
Wisconsin	1,500,000
Missouri	1,500,000
Iowa	1,500,000

Aggregate 14,500,000 73,000,000

This shows an advance of 55 per cent. on the production of 1849. The increase of population is about 35 per cent., so we have allowed a large margin for more favorable crops. Looking to the consumption of Indian Corn, bread, and the consumption of wheat for flour and such in these States will not exceed 45,000,000 bushels, so that there will be assuming an average crop, twenty-eight millions of bushels for exportation. This is probably double the amount which went out of the northwest to the Atlantic coast.

Corn crop of 1849.	Corn crop of 1857.
Ohio	50,100,000
Indiana	50,000,000
Illinois	50,000,000
Kentucky	50,000,000
Tennessee	50,000,000
Michigan	50,000,000
Wisconsin	50,000,000
Missouri	50,000,000
Iowa	50,000,000

Total 382,450,000 448,000,000

This is an increase of 33 per cent., or about the same as the population. This great cereal crop will be a surplus, partly in bulk, partly as pork, lard, whiskey, cattle. There will be a greater surplus in 1857 than in 1850, by full 60,000,000 bushels, which is equivalent to an increase of thirty millions of dollars. There will be half the same increase on wheat, and one-fourth as much on oats.

The advance in hay, which is already much gathered, will be full fifteen millions more, which chiefly appears in the weight of cattle, horses, &c. In addition to all these considerations, we must remember that the crop of 1856 fell below that of 1849 very much. If our hypothesis of a full average crop should turn out true, we think the surplus of the West will be from eighty to a hundred millions of dollars better than in 1856. There is a full demand for these, and our railroads furnish a ready and cheap outlet to all markets.

From the Detroit Free Press, of July 31st.

A Boy Eaten up by a Bear at Detroit.

We have succeeded with some difficulty in learning the particulars of a shocking occurrence which took place on the Hamtramck marshes on last Tuesday, in which a boy, eleven years old, was actually eaten up alive by a bear, within sight of the city.

The circumstances of the case are as follows:—A man named Joseph Rademacher, a German, living on Macomb street, between Rivard and Russell, went out on Tuesday morning, accompanied by his little brother, with pick raspberries. They carried their dinner with them, and went some five or six miles out, before commencing their day's work. Rademacher deposited his dinner basket and coat on the ground, and employed himself for some time in picking berries, when his attention being attracted by a noise, he looked up, and, to his horror, perceived a large black bear, accompanied by three cubs, engaged in devouring his dinner. It was but the work of a moment to drop his basket of berries, and hurry, with his young brother, away from the spot. He saw two boys not far from him when he left the spot, but said nothing to them. Before himself and brother had time to get away, the bear and his cubs were in the direction they had left, which served to accelerate their pace, and place a fearful distance between them and danger. They were soon overtaken by one of the boys, who came rushing after in a bewildered fright, screaming that the bear was eating up his brother. Rademacher, seeing this, followed by his cubs, and took to his heels with a will, followed by the cowardly bear, deers the sufferer to his fate. The cowardly bear soon brought them to the city, when they spread the alarm, and a large party was quickly formed for the rescue, which proceeded to the scene of the disaster.

The location of this School is at the terminus of the railroad from Rademacher and the father of the unfortunate boy.

A long search resulted in finding the remains of the boy, the bear having eaten up about half of the corpse, and buried the rest for a future meal. Remnants of his clothes were found scattered around, together with Rademacher's coat, torn to pieces. A general search commenced with a view of finding the bear, which was soon terminated by the bear being shot by one of the boys, and placed a fearful distance between them and danger. They were soon overtaken by one of the boys, who came rushing after in a bewildered fright, screaming that the bear was eating up his brother. Rademacher, seeing this, followed by his cubs, and took to his heels with a will, followed by the cowardly bear, deers the sufferer to his fate. The cowardly bear soon brought them to the city, when they spread the alarm, and a large party was quickly formed for the rescue, which proceeded to the scene of the disaster.

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At an adjourned meeting of the mechanics and workingmen of the Town of Wilmington, held at the Court House, on Tuesday, August 4th, the following business was transacted:

The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read, the Committee reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly protest, in the name of the people of the State of North Carolina, against the action of the Legislature, in passing a law which is calculated to deprive the people of their property, and to subject them to the payment of a tax, which is not only oppressive, but also unconstitutional.

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WILSON'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLIC, BRUISES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, STOMACH, AND BOWELS.

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THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REM

Next Thursday.

We have not deemed it necessary to indulge in warm or exciting appeals on the eve of an election, which, so far as this district is concerned, bears none of the characteristics of a contest. And the same remark will apply to the districts immediately surrounding us. Neither Ruffin, Craige, nor Branch, have any ostensible opponents, and no doubt exist of their election. Free Suffrage have endeavored to bring to the attention of the voters, and have, so far as opportunity allowed us, sent out "approved" tickets, along with those for Winslow for Congress. At some points there would appear to be an effort made to get out a vote in opposition to Free Suffrage. That effort will be ineffectual, we believe. Events have shown too plainly the public opinion of the State in its favour, to leave any remaining doubts upon that score, and a defeat now would be simply a snap judgment obtained against that opinion, by taking advantage of the apathy generally prevailing, and the very general impression that it must succeed, and that, therefore, no great effort is required in its favour. It is best always to be on the safe side. It is best to come up and vote fully and fairly, and then nothing will be left to chance.

The same will apply to the elections for Congress. Mr. Winslow has no opposition. We know Mr. Meares too well, to dream for a moment that he would consent to be a last hour candidate, with the hope of slipping in by accident, simply because Democrats, seeing no opposition, might not take the trouble to fight where there is no opponent. Yet it is always best to guard against accidents. How? Simply by Democrats doing their own duty, and leaving others to their, as they may think best. That is always the safest plan. Then no contingency can occur adverse to the wishes of the majority.

We allude to this matter simply from seeing the recommendation in the Fayetteville Argus and Wilmington Herald, that the opponents of the Democracy should on Thursday next, cast their votes for O. P. Meares, Esq., of Wilmington, a very clever, worthy gentleman, we admit, but totally opposed to the political principles of every Democrat in the District.

By the way, the last Argus, with a coolness peculiar to itself, in its latter days especially, in rallying the opposition against Winslow and for Meares, says that Mr. Winslow has never lost an opportunity to abuse the Whig and American parties. Formerly it was the cant of the Argus to stigmatize Mr. Winslow as an old Whig, as insincere in his professions of Democracy, &c.; this was when David Reid, a quasi Democrat, but initiated Know Nothing, was running against him, and the object was to weaken the confidence of the Democracy in their candidate, for it was hoped to carry many Democrats to the standard of Sam. Now the thing is changed. Antagonism to Democracy is the cue, and Mr. Winslow is openly stigmatized as "one who has never lost an opportunity to abuse the Whig and American parties."

BRITISH EXPORTS.—The Washington Union of Saturday evening publishes a table of the exports of the month of May, and the first five months of the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, respectively, showing a great and steady increase from year to year.

For the month of May, 1855, the exports were \$40,246,230; same month of 1856, \$43,660,500; same 1857, \$56,911,020. For the first five months of 1855, the exports were \$174,718,635; of 1856, \$216,536,645; of 1857, \$250,977,705. This growth is almost unprecedented in the history of the world, while the aggregate exceeds anything known among men; and, with her immense internal trade and productive industry, explains how England is able to move along quietly under burdens that would, ere this, have crushed any other European State. Cotton manufactures amount to one-fourth of the whole mass of British exports, and a much larger proportion of her domestic consumption of manufactured goods—the raw material and its products amount to over half of the exports of the United States. Three-fourths of all the cotton imported into Great Britain during the first five months of the present year came from the United States—the balance, two-thirds came from the East Indies. This latter supply, if not totally cut off, will be reduced to nearly nothing by the disturbances now existing in that country.—The other European States are still more dependent upon this country for their supply.

Southern Commercial Convention.

The Meeting of the Southern Commercial Convention is to be held at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 10th—this day week. So far, we have not heard of a single movement of any kind having been made in North Carolina, towards having the State or any portion thereof represented at Knoxville.

Now, East Tennessee is a beautiful and romantic country, and well worth seeing. Knoxville is a handsome, public-spirited and growing town. The route, either by way of the Virginia roads, or by the South Carolina and Georgia Roads through Atlanta, Chattanooga, etc. is very interesting, especially the latter, but in either way there will have to be encountered something over forty miles of staging.—The roads will probably give return tickets to the delegates. Some will frank them both ways. There will be a lively time in the mountain city, and a sight may be obtained of the immortal Brownlow, whose obituary is going the rounds of the papers, and would be read with more satisfaction, if it wasn't like the man himself—a humbug. The whiskey is said to be pretty good up Knoxville-wards, and the people know how to appreciate it. There will, no doubt, be pleasant people at Knoxville. Perhaps a bit of dinner. Several speeches, crowded rooms, and little sleep.

And there the matter ends, we fear. Dudley Mann's project will be pushed by the Virginians.—Somebody from Arkansas, or elsewhere, will make a fuss over the Pacific Railroad to run through Little Rock. Several other resolutions will be passed—big bills paid at the hotel, and men come home.—Yes.

Upon the whole, we suppose North Carolina don't care to be made a cat paw for Dudley Mann or her Virginia neighbours generally. She has been at that too long.

33.—We have from the publishers, the Knickerbocker Magazine for August. Good, it always is, and readable, and this number is no exception to the rule; still we miss something of the sparkle that generally marks its "Editor's Table" the feature of old knick—the distinctive symbol of its individuality—that to which the reader's eye first turns. The other contents are up to the standard, and we ought to know, for we have read everything but the poetry.

Also the Eclectic, containing selections from the Westminster, the Dublin University, "Titan" Fraser's Magazine, etc.

GAMMON.—The Washington Star alleges that the telegraphic account published as having come by the steamer Illinois from Nicaragua, that the Chamorro party there had sent urgent requests for the return of Walker to that country, was "made out of whole cloth," evidently for the benefit of the unken fortunes of filibustering.

From the Daily Journal of the 31st ult.

Meeting in the Court House Last Evening.

We desire to speak of the questions which have created the existing excitement in town in a proper spirit, and, so far as we can, in a manner calculated rather to allay than to increase that excitement.—We wish to meet the issues fairly, and by inducing reflection, to prevent over action, and remove the impulses that lead thereto. In doing so, we wish to use language calm and respectful, but firm and to the point.

Yesterday a handbill appeared upon the public places about town, reading as follows:—

TO ACTION.

The Mechanics and Workmen of the Town of Wilmington, and all who are friendly to their cause, will meet at THE COURT HOUSE, this Thursday Evening, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

Let every mechanic who feels himself injured by negro competition BE ON HAND.

We do not wish to go a hair's breadth farther than the mere language of the bill itself. We do not desire to go into any man's motives, or to attribute to him sentiments which, perhaps, he does not entertain and would repudiate. But, in order to place this matter fairly, and thus enable the writer of that handbill to occupy a position from which he and others can see it apart from their local feelings or prejudices, let us remove the ground a little ways off, and suppose the case of a Southern man entering Kansas, desiring to settle there with his property.—He goes into a town or community and finds such a handbill on its street corners. To what party would he instinctively attribute its origin? Would he put it down as friendly or unfriendly to the institutions of the section from which he came, to the property in which the fruits of his labor had been invested? Does any man doubt the conclusions to which he would come—the answers which his mind would give to all these questions? No man we think could hesitate. Does not the case we have put, furnish ground enough for reflection? Is it necessary that we should say more? Would it not be regarded as unfriendly to slavery in Kansas.

Now, as we have said, and, as we trust, our course has shown, we desire to reason with all as brethren and friends—to denounce none as enemies, to attribute improper motives to none, however much we may deem them mistaken in their views or misled in their actions. But we put the case as it suggests itself. Is it not so? We ask of all concerned if they have looked at the matter in this light. We must all remember that we live in North Carolina, in a slaveholding State and community, and must regard this matter as southern citizens of a southern State. We believe that the mechanics of the Town of Wilmington, as a body, are true southern men in feeling and disposed to look at things in a true southern light, when not misled or mistaken.

The meeting at the Court House, was organized by calling Mr. Parker to the Chair, and appointing Mr. Barne Secretary. Captain R. S. Macomber, Mr. F. Savage and Mr. Reilly, made short addresses. It would not be fair to criticize these efforts by the standard applicable to those of practised speakers. We could not agree with many of the conclusions arrived at, but upon the whole, liked the tone of feeling, which generally was not bitter, although we thought many of the remarks far mistaken. Mr. Reilly's remarks showed good native sense and a desire to be right. We can but think that the same desire pervaded the great mass. Captain Macomber was more pointed, and we think, biter than there was any necessity for. But no doubt he, very mistakenly, thought himself injuriously pointed at. Intimations of a design to mark men to their injury won't do, in a community like this, nor in any other community. It is a two-edged sword. It cuts both ways. It is wrong in itself, as promotive of unpleasant feelings. Let all these offerings of excitement pass off with the excitement, whence they sprung—be buried and forgotten.

Mr. W. Hall, Esq., who was present as a spectator, was called upon so strongly and persistently, that he was forced to respond in some remarks. He regretted the meeting and the feeling of division into classes, which it indicated. He knew no man there as a mechanic, but as a friend and townsman. Why should the Mechanics be arrayed as a separate and distinct body in the community—a community which had always been distinguished by harmony and union of effort for the common good. He respected all working men as friends and brethren—and all those who sympathized with them, as worse than "dead rabbits." The capitalists of the town of Wilmington were, as a rule, liberal and fair men—if mechanics had recently been depressed, so had all other branches of business. Why array labor against capital?

We live in a slaveholding community and must take it as it stood—its inconveniences with its advantages. Those who came amongst us knew what our institutions were. If the question came whether we should part with our institutions or with those who did not like them, it admitted but one solution. We compelled no man to live in a slaveholding community, but we would retain our institutions and our property.

It was a question for the contractors, not the outside public, who had little or nothing to do with directly employing hands. Shortly after Mr. Hall had concluded, the meeting adjourned.

We received this morning an anonymous communication. It is a very proper rule among all publishers to pay no attention to that which bears no name, and therefore does not purport to come from any person, or at least from any person who chooses to avow the authorship. We would say this much, however: We do not approve of slaves taking court cases—the law, which we shall publish to-morrow, is express on this point, and rightly so. We think that where the question is obedience to, or violation of law, there can be no two sides. There may be matters of opinion connected with this affair, about which there may be two sides. We agree with our correspondent in not approving of tearing down houses, and in slaves not taking contracts. We shall notice no more anonymous communications.

33.—We are indebted to Messrs. Holden & Wilm, "Standard" Office, Raleigh, for a copy of the very able "Address delivered before the State Educational Association of North Carolina, at Warrenton, July 1st, 1857. By W. W. Holden, Esq." and "published by request of the Association."

We have glanced over its pages amid the pressure of other matters, and have derived much pleasure and information from so doing. We promise ourselves a rare treat from its careful perusal at leisure hours. It presents the history of the school fund and the progress of education in our own and in other States, clearly and accurately, while it incites to still greater efforts in the cause of popular instruction. We think that its circulation will do good.

The Recent Affair at Goldsboro'.

We are pleased to see that the good sense and law-respecting instincts of more thoughtful and influential of the good citizens of Goldsboro' are about to triumph over the hasty impulses of the more excitable, and that the effort to turn a most painful occurrence into a still more painful crusade against a particular class of citizens is likely to be arrested, as it should be, and as the good name of the town demands that it must be.

Some, with a sweeping hand or voice have clamored for the expulsion from Goldsboro' of all persons of foreign extraction, because a difficulty had arisen between Dr. Davis and some persons of foreign birth. With the circumstances of that case, and with its terrible results, our readers are already as well informed as we are. We can only add that at the date of the latest news from Goldsboro', Dr. Davis had been removed to his own residence, and was comparatively comfortable, with the exception of intense pain from his finger, which had been shot through by the ball which entered the back of the younger Odenheimer. He awaits with all the composure of a brave man, the crisis which must determine the course of his more serious wound through the body. The elder Odenheimer still lives, and that is about all that can be said. The younger Odenheimer is comparatively safe.

Apart from the sanctions of law—the respect due to the justice which is due to all—there is this further consideration to be urged:—the feelings of Dr. Davis himself—his own strongly expressed wish and request. The Dr. has for a friend and brother-in-law a gentleman of "foreign extraction"—the brave boy who saved Dr. Davis' life is himself of foreign extraction—the son of a foreigner, and also the Dr.'s own nephew.

We are glad to see that sober reason is about to resume its sway and take the place of undue excitement. It will all come out right in the end, we trust.

New Hanover County Wheat.

We saw this morning, at the office of Messrs. Stevenson & Walker, several bags of wheat, grown in Rocky Point District, in this county, by Mr. E. D. Lane, which struck us as being about the finest we have ever seen, and we heard it stated by those who know, that it is equal to the best, if it be not, indeed, the very best, that has made its appearance in this market.

The produce to the acre is above the average of the wheat-growing sections of the United States, being in the neighborhood of twenty bushels per acre, over an extent of some seventy acres. We don't believe that the average even of the English farming districts is higher, nor the quality of the grain equal.

The agricultural capacity of most of the Eastern part of North Carolina has been much underrated.—The turpentine and timber business has drawn off attention from the resources of the land. Poor, very poor tracts of land there may be, but there are vast bodies which would produce not only corn, but all the cereals, wheat included. There are vast tracts of swamp easily reclaimable and exceedingly rich.—There are medium lands, underlaid by marl, and convenient to deposits of alluvium or mud, rendering them easier of renewal or fertilization. It is known that no lands suffer less from drought. They do not bake. They lie well and do not wash. The fertilizing properties added to them are not carried off.—Why should our agriculture be stunted and crippled? It is a great mistake that when once the turpentine fails we must fail too. It may be the best thing for us when stated agriculture is substituted for a dependence upon the products of the forest.

[Daily Journal, 1st inst.]

33.—We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. E. J. Hall & Son, of the Fayetteville Observer, for "The Old Paths, a Sermon preached in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, by the Reverend Thomas Atkinson, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina, at the Ordination to the Priesthood of the Rev. Messrs. Benjamin Swan Bronson, George Badger Wetmore, William Murphy, and Thomas Goebel Haughton, on Whit Sunday 1857, during the Session of the Diocesan Convention of North Carolina, and published by request of the Convention."

We have hardly had time to glance at this Sermon, but the little we have been able to read, has convinced us that it is an able production. With the doctrinal propositions we have nothing in this place to do, more than to state as a fact, that Dr. Atkinson appears to claim for the Anglican Church direct Apostolic Succession, and for the American Branch of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the same succession, derived through the Anglican Church, which succession he deems essential to the validity of a Church—such appears to be Bishop Atkinson's position, which is what is known, we believe, as High Churchism.

We have had also from the same publishers, a Sermon delivered recently before the Societies of the United Baptist Institute at Taylorsville, by the Rev. James McDaniel. We are unable now to lay our hands on it. We fear that some admirer of Mr. McDaniel may have taken it off to read it. We should have liked the opportunity of doing so ourselves, for what we did read pleased us very much.

Slaves not allowed Certain Privileges.

As there seems to be some misconception of the requirements of the laws governing slaves and their employment, we have thought it most proper to publish the same from the Revised Code of the State, from which it will be seen that those laws are, and furthermore, that they are expressly framed to meet the cases complained of, so as to leave no excuse for a resort to unlawful means for redress. Most of the difficulties and disagreements which arise, are simply the results of misinformation. Indeed, so generally is this known and recognized, that difficulties or quarrels are most frequently alluded to as "misunderstandings." It has passed even into the language. We must that a perusal of the laws of the State may not be without its salutary effect, in removing such misunderstanding now.—

No person shall grant permission for any meeting of slaves, or to a slave under his control, his time, on pain of forfeiting forty dollars for every offence. And it shall be the duty of all slaveholders to make presentation of any slave, who shall be permitted by his master to go at large, having hired his time; and on indictment being found for the offence, a capias shall issue to take such slave and secure him in custody, or on sufficient recognizance of his master or others, so that he be before the next court to answer to the indictment. The master shall have notice of the trial, as in other cases is provided, and at the return of the capias, shall impawn a jury to inquire and try the truth of the charge against the slave; and if he be found guilty, he shall be publicly hired out by the sheriff for one year, who shall take bond with security from the hirer for the price, and of a ward, he shall be hired out for the remainder of the year; and the bond shall be for the use of the poor of the county. Provided, always, that if such slave be the property of a free man, he shall be hired out for the remainder of the time for which he may be bound to the person from whom he was hired.

No slave shall go at large as a free man, exercising his own discretion in the employment of his time; nor shall a slave keep house to himself as a free person, exercising the like discretion in the employment of his time; and in case the owner of a slave consent to the same, or on a caveat there, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars. Provided, however, that any person may permit his slave to live or keep house upon his land, for the purpose of attending to the business of his master.

No person shall grant permission for any meeting of slaves or others, at his house, or on his plantation, for the purpose of dancing, under the penalty of forfeiting twenty dollars, to any one who will order, unless such slaves have a special permit in writing from their owners for that purpose; and the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined not exceeding fifty dollars. Provided, that, if the person so offending shall be a free man, he shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars. P. D. C. 570, chap. 107, Sec. 28, 29 and 30.

P. D. C. 570.—We are indebted to Hon. Warren Winslow for valuable public documents.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.—It is stated that one

pound of green copperas costing seven cents, dissolved in one quart of water, and poured down a sink, will effectually concentrate and destroy the foul smelling gas. For water closets, and other public places, there is nothing so nice to cleanse places as simple green copperas dissolved under the bed, in anything that will hold water, and thus render a hospital, or other places for the sick, free from unpleasant smells.—For butchers' stalls, fish-markets, slaughter-houses, sinks, and wherever there are offensive putrid gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the smell will pass away. If a cat, rat or mouse dies about the house, and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in an open vessel near the place where the nuisance is and it will soon purify the atmosphere. If our oil factories have not deceived us, the foregoing will prove about as useful and valuable to some particular localities in Wilmington, as in any other place in the thirty-one States. The remedy is cheap, simple, and within the reach of everybody. Let it be applied wherever necessary, and that speedily.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If he who performs the office of mediator between individual friends, and by an impartial exercise of judgment restores harmony and peace between them, is entitled to credit as a peace-maker, and friend of society, how much more deserving of praise is he, who, when discord and ill-feeling exist between large and respectable classes of a community, undertakes the discharge of a similar duty! This reflection is induced by the remembrance of an incident which occurred at the very large meeting of mechanics, at the Court House, on Thursday evening. The writer was an interested witness of the proceedings of that body, and, though satisfied that the treatment which was meted out to a man of color, was entirely unwarranted, yet, in his apprehension of language used by gentlemen who had spoken on the evening previous, he still felt himself bound to silence, and continued a respectful listener. Two of the speeches, (those of Mr. Frank Savage and Mr. Reilly) were very good, but based upon erroneous premises. At length Mr. Eli W. Hall, who, like myself, had come merely as a spectator, being observed in the crowd, was loudly called for, and when that gentleman rose to respond, I confess to a regret and an apprehension as to the character of his speech, not that I lacked confidence in his ability, or honesty, but because I knew if he entertained different opinions from those who called upon him, his position must be a delicate and embarrassing one. He expressed a doubt as to the propriety of saying anything, but said duty demanded it. You have already given in your paper a summary account of Mr. Hall's remarks, and it is simply because, as a citizen, I feel that he deserves marked praise, that I have penned these few lines. I do not recollect to have witnessed a nobler display of moral courage. The speaker inspired him with a noble spirit, and he was not less noble in his personal popularity was hazarded, especially as there was no time allowed him to weigh carefully his words. And how Sir, did he discharge the duty which he felt imposed upon him? Let the effect of his speech upon that crowded Court House be the answer. I cannot begeting that the treatment meted out to a man of color, as an offender, was entirely unwarranted, and as at all offensive to any one. On the contrary, I am satisfied that every good citizen of Wilmington is sensible of owing him a debt of gratitude.

PEACE.

We agree most fully with our correspondent. Mr. Hall was placed in a most embarrassing position—once calculated to try the nerves and test the moral courage of the oldest and most experienced, and he met the issue like a man—a man, every inch of him. He had no popularity to gain, but much to risk. He had to run counter to the excited feelings of a large assemblage of men, honest in their motives, but from whose course duty compelled him to dissent, and he did so respectfully but firmly and fearlessly. We weigh not the mere words. Longer preparation might have made them more studiously guarded—more thoughtfully considered, but would rather have detracted from, than added to, the moral force of the act itself.

Disastering Shipwreck.

St. Johns, N. F., August 1.—The barque Monasco from Greenock, Scotland, was wrecked on the coast of Newfoundland, on the 21st of July. Fifty Swedish passengers were lost. The crew and six passengers were saved.

Intemperance at Stockholm.

Stockholm has been called the most intemperate city in Europe, and I have no doubt, with the most perfect justice. Vienna may surpass it in amount of conjugal infidelity, but certainly not in general intemperance. Very nearly half the registered births are illegitimate, to say nothing of the illegitimate children born in wedlock. Of the servant girls, shop girls, and waitresses in the city, it is very safe to say that scarcely one out of a hundred is chaste, while as rakish young Swedes have coolly informed me, a large proportion of girls of respectable parentage, belonging to the middle class, are not much better. The men, of course are much worse than the women, and even in Paris one sees fewer physical signs of intemperance here. Here, the number of broken down young men, and degenerated, heavy sinners, is astonishing. I have never been in any place where licentiousness was so open and avowed, and where the slang of a sham morality was so prevalent. There are no houses of prostitution in Stockholm, and the city would be scandalized at the idea of allowing such a thing. A few years ago two were established, and the streets of the city were soon covered with a virtuous mob arose and violently pulled them down. It is but fair to say that the Swedes account for the large proportion of illegitimate births by stating that many unfortunate females come up from the country to hide their shame in the capital, which, is, no doubt, true. Everything that I have said has been derived from residents of Stockholm, who, proud as they are and sensitive, cannot conceal their gloomy depravity. The population of Stockholm, as is proved by statistics, has only been increased during the last fifty years by immigration from the country, the number of deaths among the inhabitants exceeding the births by several hundred every year. I was speaking in a Swedish address on these facts which he seemed inclined to doubt, and I said:—

"But," said I, "they are derived from your own statistics."

"Well," he answered, with a naive attempt to find some compensation good, "you must, at least, admit that the Swedish statistics are as exact as any in the world!"

Another Not for the Abolitionists.

To the Editor of the Union:—In your paper of the 27th inst., under the caption "A Not for the Abolitionists," you tell how, on last Sunday, Mr. Thyson's slave-woman died of grief for the loss by death of her master's child. Such examples of the falsehoods of abolitionism are more common in the slave states than the abolition papers of the North will make known to their readers.

I just now remember one. In 1850 or 1851 a Mr. Jack, residing in Jackson, Mississippi, was about starting on a journey with his family, and found himself compelled to leave behind him his slave-woman who nursed his children.

So agonized was she at the idea of being left by her mistress and the baby that she became crazy, as it were. Between midnight and dawn of the morning when the family were to start, a gentleman passing the State-house yard overheard some one say, "Here goes me and my baby," and then a dull plash in the cistern. It was this faithful nurse and her master's infant son. They were both drowned. Rather than part with her foster child she died with it. Could she have loved the child of a master and mistress as cruel as fanaticism at the North would fain represent all masters and mistresses? H.

A shopkeeper of Vienna lately put up in his window a notice, declaring that "the proprietor of the establishment wished to enter into the marriage state with a well conducted young woman or widow." "Since then," said some of the shopkeepers, "it is quite impossible that a great number of women of every age enter the shop to make purchases, but the would-be Benedict has not yet made his choice."

A little fellow, from 4 to 5 years old, having perforated the knee of his trousers, was intensely distressed, and a patch his mother had applied. "Woe it and gaze on it in a state of remarkable admiration, and in one of these moods suddenly exclaimed—'Grandma must put on me another knee and too behind, like Eddy Smith's!'"

Alleged Once More.

The Case of the United States vs. Dr. Rio Grande de St. Paul, Brazil, was argued at the Department of State, on the 27th inst., by Messrs. Dr. R. Landell, of St. Paul, and Dr. R. Landell, of St. Paul, who were the only two who were present. Dr. Landell states that the idea of using the remedy to be mentioned first occurred to him during a terrible epidemic of this disease in 1837, but that he first administered it in 1842, since which he has successfully used it in 1845. Dr. John Landell, and other colleagues in the treatment of small-pox, have been most flattering. As the Secretary of State has communicated Dr. Landell's paper entire to the leading journal of the medical profession in the United States, it is only necessary for our purpose to extract that portion of the paper, which discloses its tendency and its proper exhibition.

"Dissolve that vaccine that is contained on a pair of plates or a capillary tube, which is about four or six drops of vaccine lymph, in four or six ounces of cold water, and give to the patient a table-spoonful every two or three hours.

"The favorable result of this exhibition is, that it mitigates the symptoms, modifies the species and cures the small-pox, and its proper exhibition:—

"I recognize that as vaccine applied externally, it cures the small-pox, so, also, being taken inwardly, in the manner above indicated, it cures quickly and efficaciously the small-pox in all its stages.

"Under its use, the fever, the delirium, the hoarseness, diarrhoea, pneumonia, and all congestion, and finally, the small-pox itself, disappear.

"Beginning the treatment on the second or third day of the eruption the small-pox becomes as variously or varioloid; although the epidemic thickens in a state of congestion, and in five days becomes dry without suppuration.

"Applying the same treatment on the 4th or 5th day of the eruption the small-pox becomes as if they were the true vaccine; fill and dry in the space of ten days with suppuration.

"Considering, then, that the vesicles and pustules ought to be opened, for two or three times, always while they contain any liquid, and beginning the third day to prevent the secondary fever. They had since 1842 been used in thirty cases, in fourteen paid particular attention; there were three severe confirmed cases, and eleven less severe, although distinct.

"Since I had recourse to this treatment I have not lost a single patient of the small-pox. At my request some of my colleagues are using this system, and they, as well as I, have repeated the most flattering results.

"These effects are superior to my expectation, and even to my comprehension; in fact the vaccine neutralizes the variolous virus, for one morbid action destroys the effects of another. By this treatment I have seen disappear the fever, delirium, hoarseness, diarrhoea, pneumonia, cerebral congestion, and the secondary fever.

"It may be mentioned here that the use of emollient clysters or castor oil internally, to keep the bowels loose, and in children calomel, is very necessary, as also gargles of nitrate of silver and chlorure of lime.

"And after the fifth day give to the patient warm water, with a little carbonate of lime, or chlorure of soda, or sponge the body.

"Also have given vaccine inwardly as a therapeutic remedy in whooping cough, and with benefit; in some cases the whoop of convulsion on cough disappeared in ten hours, remaining only a simple cough, which extinguished in four or twelve days."

Kansas Again.

A few months since the South enjoyed greater unanimity in their action in the election of President than had ever existed before, and we are now united as a Southern people at no previous time. The Democratic vote was the means of bringing about this state of things, and they effected what the South had never been able to do, concentration of Southern influence in support of a statesman nominated by that party. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill gave evidence that the Democratic party was a consistent party, and the South united with it, as she has ever been constitutional, in bringing into power the present Administration.

It has never been held that the Democratic party or the Administration was to exert any influence to make slave States for us—all that we have expected was to be allowed equal privileges with the North in settling the Territories, and to be supported in carrying out our property where we pleased. The Democratic party by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise opened the country to us in Kansas, and we had then the opportunity of making Kansas a slave State—we made an issue with the North in relation to the coast of Newfoundland, on the 21st of July. Fifty Swedish passengers were lost. The crew and six passengers were saved.

Intemperance at Stockholm. Stockholm has been called the most intemperate city in Europe, and I have no doubt, with the most perfect justice. Vienna may surpass it in amount of conjugal infidelity, but certainly not in general intemperance. Very nearly half the registered births are illegitimate, to say nothing of the illegitimate children born in wedlock. Of the servant girls, shop girls, and waitresses in the city, it is very safe to say that scarcely one out of a hundred is chaste, while as rakish young Swedes have coolly informed me, a large proportion of girls of respectable parentage, belonging to the middle class, are not much better. The men, of course are much worse than the women, and even in Paris one sees fewer physical signs of intemperance here. Here, the number of broken down young men, and degenerated, heavy sinners, is astonishing. I have never been in any place where licentiousness was so open and avowed, and where the slang of a sham morality was so prevalent. There are no houses of prostitution in Stockholm, and the city would be scandalized at the idea of allowing such a thing. A few years ago two were established, and the streets of the city were soon covered with a virtuous mob arose and violently pulled them down. It is but fair to say that the Swedes account for the large proportion of illegitimate births by stating that many unfortunate females come up from the country to hide their shame in the capital, which, is, no doubt, true. Everything that I have said has been derived from residents of Stockholm, who, proud as they are and sensitive, cannot conceal their gloomy depravity. The population of Stockholm, as is proved by statistics, has only been increased during the last fifty years by immigration from the country, the number of deaths among the inhabitants exceeding the births by several hundred every year. I was speaking in a Swedish address on these facts which he seemed inclined to doubt, and I said:—

"But," said I, "they are derived from your own statistics."

"Well," he answered, with a naive attempt to find some compensation good, "you must, at least, admit that the Swedish statistics are as exact as any in the world!"

Another Not for the Abolitionists.

To the Editor of the Union:—In your paper of the 27th inst., under the caption "A Not for the Abolitionists," you tell how, on last Sunday, Mr. Thyson's slave-woman died of grief for the loss by death of her master's child. Such examples of the falsehoods of abolitionism are more common in the slave states than the abolition papers of the North will make known to their readers.

Alleged Once More.

The Case of the United States vs. Dr. Rio Grande de St. Paul, Brazil, was argued at the Department of State, on the 27th inst., by Messrs. Dr. R. Landell, of St. Paul, and Dr. R. Landell, of St. Paul, who were the only two who were present. Dr. Landell states that the idea of using the remedy to be mentioned first occurred to him during a terrible epidemic of this disease in 1837, but that he first administered it in 1842, since which he has successfully used it in 1845. Dr. John Landell, and other colleagues in the treatment of small-pox, have been most flattering. As the Secretary of State has communicated Dr. Landell's paper entire to the leading journal of the medical profession in the United States, it is only necessary for our purpose to extract that portion of the paper, which discloses its tendency and its proper exhibition.

"Dissolve that vaccine that is contained on a pair of plates or a capillary tube, which is about four or six drops of vaccine lymph, in four or six ounces of cold water, and give to the patient a table-spoonful every two or three hours.

"The favorable result of this exhibition is, that it mitigates the symptoms, modifies the species and cures the small-pox, and its proper exhibition:—

"I recognize that as vaccine applied externally, it cures the small-pox, so, also, being taken inwardly, in the manner above indicated, it cures quickly and efficaciously the small-pox in all its stages.

"Under its use, the fever, the delirium, the hoarseness, diarrhoea, pneumonia, and all congestion, and finally, the small-pox itself, disappear.

"Beginning the treatment on the second or third day of the eruption the small-pox becomes as variously or varioloid; although the epidemic thickens in a state of congestion, and in five days becomes dry without suppuration.